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June 26, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 1 p.m. 85
Humidity 93 65

June 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 3 p.m. 85
Humidity 93 81

7978 日八十月五

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT AUSTRIAN DISASTER.

RETIREMENT BECOMES A DISORDERLY RETREAT.

ITALIANS TAKE OFFENSIVE WITH MAGNIFICENT DASH.

London, June 24.
An Italian war correspondent, writing under to-day's date, says the Austrians have not only been beaten but have suffered a partial disaster, the extent and importance of which cannot yet be estimated. The Austrians during the night began to withdraw from the Piave, hoping to carry out the retreat without attracting the attention of the Italians, but Italian patrols penetrating the enemy lines discovered the manoeuvre. The Italian artillery directed an intense fire on the enemy troops as they were crossing the river, and at 11 o'clock yesterday morning the Italian infantry with magnificent dash took the offensive. The troops broke in on the Montello front, and the Austrian retirement became a disorderly retreat.

At Nervese, which the Italians reoccupied, the Italians found Austrian guns intact with ammunition, as well as Italian artillery which was lost at the beginning of the offensive. The waters of the Piave are carrying away much material and hundreds of corpses. Italian aviators bombed and machine-gunned the retreating masses which were crowding the bridges.

Montello Wholly Evacuated.

London, June 24.
The latest news this afternoon is that the Austrians have wholly evacuated Montello and have re-crossed the river, partly by the one remaining bridge and partly by wading. They are being followed up by the Italians, who have captured several hundred prisoners besides others not yet counted and also field guns and war material. The Italians likewise have recaptured seventy-two of their own guns. The Italians are now on the north bank with one bridge at Palis and another at Nervese, where they are making bridgeheads and meeting with little opposition. They have captured some Austrian batteries—probably about a dozen.

Between Montello and Zenson the Italians are on the river for the whole distance. They are making bridgeheads at Pont di Pieve, and on the whole of that front they are pushing over cavalry. The enemy to the south of Zenson is fighting a stubborn rearguard action in order to cover the retreat of the main Army, but only two bridgeheads are left them—one at Sandona and the other at Grisclera. The Italians have recovered the Cossale bridgeheads with prisoners.

The situation at present is that the Italians have practically restored the situation to what it was before the Austrian attack. The Austrians have the fewest reserves in the Piave sector and have also made very few trenches east of the Piave, besides which their lateral communications are bad, rendering the passage of reinforcements from the north most difficult. At a moderate estimate, the Austrians have lost double the number which the Italians have.

Over Four Thousand Prisoners.

London, June 24.
An Italian official message states:—Yesterday gave us the crowning results of our victory. Pushed up against the bank of the Piave on an ever-narrowing strip of ground unceasingly bombarded by artillery and aeroplanes, the enemy, after maintaining himself desperately on the right bank for eight days at the cost of enormous sacrifices, began on the night of the 22nd a withdrawal to the left bank. The crossing of the river under the deadly fire of our artillery was continued on Sunday, being protected by a strong array of machine-guns and covering troops, who, after stubborn resistance, were driven back by our troops. Montello and all the right bank of the Piave excepting a small portion at Musile, where the struggle continues, have been recaptured and over 4,000 prisoners taken, with a great quantity of arms and material. An extraordinary number of Austrian dead covers the ground, proving the enemy's valour and his great defeat.

Causes of the Failure.

London, June 24.
It is understood that the Austrian defeat is so crushing that it will be impossible for the enemy to resume a serious offensive for several weeks. The spirit of the troops is broken, and some of the best Austrian units are no longer of fighting value. One of the causes of the Austrian disaster was faulty judgment in the placing of the reserves. The German scheme of attack was cunningly worked out, but the Austrians neglected to apply German thoroughness to the details; hence, the reserves failed at the critical moment to meet the clever Italian strategy.

The line from the Piave and Montello to the sea is now most strongly held and it will be impossible for the disorganised Austrian armies to retake it. The military view is that there is not the least likelihood of the Austrians attempting to re-cross the river. Thirty-seven enemy Divisions have been identified.

General Ludendorff in Vienna.

London, June 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says it is reported that General von Ludendorff has gone to Vienna on a special mission.

GERMAN AERIAL LOSSES.

A Costly Raid on London.

London, June 24.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on June 24, says:—Confirmation has been received from German sources regarding the losses of German machines in the air raid on London, on May 19 and 20. In addition to several of the squadrons numbering twenty-eight which are accounted for, it now appears that three more machines crashed on landing. It has been known for some time that the landing of these powerful bombing machines has proved most difficult in the hands of those accustomed to another type of machine. A large number of learners have been killed and machines destroyed in German aerodromes. It now appears that even experts, after a long and exhausting flight, are in no wise at the end of their troubles when the sea shores of Great Britain have been left safely behind.

BULGARIA'S "GLORIOUS ALLIES."

London, June 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the new Bulgarian Premier, interviewed, said Bulgaria remains faithful to her glorious Allies.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE REVIEWS WAR SITUATION.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMIES IN THE WEST.

Austrian Defeat One of the War's Greatest Disasters.

London, June 24.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to questions by Mr. Asquith in the course of the debate on June 18, said that Mr. Asquith had asked for more information regarding the war situation, but Mr. Bonar Law on June 18 gave all the information which could possibly be given at present. Regarding the American troops, an amazing piece of organisation had enabled us to bring vast numbers of them to France since March 21. He could not give figures, but the numbers were sufficient to encourage the Allies and quite sufficient to disappoint and ultimately defeat our enemies. The Americans were of the very best quality. As regards the relative strength of the contending forces on the Western Front, it was accurately represented by General Maurice when he said that they were nearly equal on March 21. Since then, owing to new factors, it was impossible to make an up-to-date computation. The Americans were coming in at a great rate and he would be very surprised if, in a comparatively short time, the Allies were not stronger than the Germans in the West. Germany's last reserves will be thrown in the next month or two, after which further reserves would be obtainable only by a drastic cut-out of essential industries. There were indications that Germany was already resorting to that, which proved that the Allies had inflicted heavy losses since March 21. The position would naturally be very anxious for the next two months, but it was gradually improving and he could say without boasting that the Allied Generals felt confidence as regards the issue. (Cheers.) We were on the eve of very great events. Maybe the next great blow would be coming in the next few hours, but certainly within the next few days, upon which the issue of the campaign may depend. The Allies never felt better prepared to meet it. Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George described the last enemy attack upon the French as an undoubted failure. We had proof that the enemy expected to reach Compiègne. The enemy losses were very serious and on the whole the attack was undoubtedly a German defeat. The same applied to the attacks upon the British. The first attack, being a complete surprise, was a considerable success, but we had not anticipated sufficiently our own success. The Germans were very severely beaten on the front of the Third Army. (Cheers.) He had beaten two or three times when the enemy got to the Fourth and Second Armies. On the whole the Germans had sustained severe reverses and had not achieved their objectives. We had every reason to be pleased with the present position, and the enemy was profoundly disappointed. The situation in Russia was chaotic. Governments existed all over the place, and almost every village had separate Governments. The situation changed hourly. He agreed that it would be to our interests, and also just and equitable, that we should stand by Russia if she desired it. Russia had been created brutally by Germany; it had been dismembered and treaties had been torn up the day after they were made. The Russian peoples were beginning to realise this and were beginning to get different ideas as regards the Allies and to appreciate what German militarism meant. Hatred of Germany was becoming deeper, and Russia was more ready now than she had been for months to co-operate in any move to oust the Germans. The situation was full of hope. The difficulty was one of access, and the only Power with access to Russia was Japan. What had happened in Italy was full of promise. (Cheers.) It is one of the most portentous events of the year and one of the military victories which may have infinitely greater results than other victories looking bigger from the viewpoint of the effectives engaged or the territory lost. It is a defeat inflicted upon a Power not under the best conditions to sustain it. It is a great encounter in which Austria is being held, despite having brought in all available men for attack and having thrown its whole strength upon the Italian Army. Considerably over fifty per cent. of the Austrian effectives have been actually engaged in fighting. If the Austrians had captured the whole of Montello the Allied position might be disastrous, but from the first the enemy was held by the Italians who next began to bring pressure to bear. The pressure had increased daily and now the Austrians were in full retreat and the only question is not whether they are going to retreat but whether they can retreat. The whole of Montello has been recaptured and the Italians, for the first time for months, are on the left side of the Piave. Lower down, Italian cavalry have crossed the river and are pressing the enemy hard. The Italians have recaptured half the guns lost in the first offensive. In the south, the enemy are fighting a continuous rearguard action to secure the retreat. After committing its whole strength to a great offensive, the Austrian Army had inflicted upon it one of the greatest disasters in the war. This happened at a time of serious Austrian discontent, when three-fifths of the population were completely out of the sympathy with the objects of war and more sympathetic with the aims of the Allies, and when three-fifths of the population recognised that the only chance of achieving anything in the nature of freedom was to secure a great Allied victory; at a time when Austrian prisoners belonging to the Czech-Slavs were actually congregating in order to come over and fight for the Allies in Siberia. It was very significant that, whatever our difficulties on the Western Front, the difficulties of the Central Powers were infinitely greater. The Austrian population was being driven by hunger to discontent and sedition, and in some of the most important Austrian cities, even to revolt, while over half the Austrian Army sympathised with the objects of the country with which it was warring. Moreover, the Central Powers had difficulties in Bulgaria and Turkey. Therefore, while we should not build up false hopes, all that was needed was to keep steady and to endure, and he had not the faintest doubt, in surveying the whole situation, that our victory would be a complete one.

The speech of Mr. Lloyd George was upon the Consolidated Fund Bill, which subsequently passed its third reading.

More Men Wanted.

London, June 23.
Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, speaking at Manchester, said we still wanted men for the fighting line and the rearward services to bear the strain which Germany could impose upon us in 1919. There was no guarantee that war would end in 1919.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Splendid British Success.

London, June 24.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on June 24, says:—An operation south of Metz on this morning resulted in the killing of at least one hundred Germans. It took place in an angle which the enemy had thrust in our line west of Baillif, having Metz and Strazelle at either end of the base, and Fleury near the apex. The Germans have lately paid considerable attention to this part of the line and any thrust they might contemplate in Flanders would be a likely attempt to advance by this sector on the high ground west of Kemmel. The enemy hitherto has been unable to gain an inch of ground in the direction of Strazelle and we now have not only dealt him a heavy blow but attained objectives which considerably improve our line.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

London, June 24.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A minor operation on the night of June 23 in the neighbourhood of Metz was completely successful. All the objectives were gained and the line advanced. We captured ten machine-guns. The French took a few prisoners in a successful raid at Locre.

German Attack Italians.

London, June 24.
A French communique says:—We repulsed an enemy attempt in the region of Anthelm. The Germans, at eleven o'clock at night, re-attacked the Italian position on Mount Bligny between the Marne and Rheims. After lively fighting, the enemy was completely repulsed with serious loss. The Italians took prisoners. There is a fairly lively artillery duel in Woivre and the Voeges.

Aerial Activity.

London, June 24.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says that, despite strong winds and low clouds, on June 23 our aeroplanes carried out reconnaissance. There was little air fighting. We destroyed an aeroplane and two of ours are missing. We dropped five tons of bombs in the day time and fifteen tons at night, of which six fell on Cambrai sidings and stations with good effect. One of our night fliers is missing.

American Advances.

London, June 24.
As American official message dated to-day, says:—In local operations in the Chateau Thierry region we made further advances, capturing five machine-guns. A hostile counter-attack to the south of Torcy broke down with heavy losses.

Successful Canadian Raid.

London, June 25.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Canadians in a raid on the night of the 24th at Neuville Vitteuse brought back twenty-two prisoners and six machine-guns. We took a few prisoners in a successful raid to the south of the Scarpe. Hostile artillery was active at night between Villers Bretonneux and Morlaucourt. South of Avion and west of Merville gas-shells were freely employed.

French Improve Position.

London, June 25.
A French communique states:—On the plateau to the north of Leport we improved our position by a local operation, taking 170 prisoners. A counter attack was immediately repulsed. There is fairly lively artillery firing between the Aisne and the Marne. During the 23rd inst. five enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Fifteen tons of bombs were dropped on enemy aerodromes in Picardy and on the Aisne, also on bivouacs in the regions of Chaulnes and Montdidier.

AUSTRALIA'S EFFORT.

Some Wonderful Figures.

London, June 24.
Striking figures setting out Australia's great effort for the war were given by Mr. Hughes, the Commonwealth Premier, at to-day's Australasian luncheon. Australia has enlisted 428,000 soldiers, of which nearly 320,000 have been transported 14,000 miles. Australia alone has organised and paid for the equipment, transport and maintenance of this great army. For the past two years she has maintained five divisions in France, the equivalent of one cavalry division in Egypt and Palestine and kept up all cadres to strength by voluntary enlistment. The Royal Australian Navy exceeded 9,000 officers and men. Australia bore the whole cost of the Australian Navy, which during the war was entirely placed under the control of the Imperial Government. Although the Australian population was barely five millions, considerably over eight per cent. had enlisted. Forty-eight thousand, seven hundred and eighty had been killed in action and 138,000 wounded, while he was proud to say that only 3,274 had surrendered to the enemy, owing principally to the stress of wounds. In other words, Australia, one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world, had lost approximately one per cent. of its total population or over two per cent. of her males of all ages. The total war expenditure exceeded £220,000,000 up to the end of the present month. The cost would be in the neighbourhood of £100,000,000 for the present financial year. Australia would bear the cost of repatriating all the troops and re-establishing them in civil life at an estimated cost of thirty millions. The Commonwealth pensions liability already exceeded £3,500,000. Australia did not complain of these heavy burdens, as her heart was in the war. Mr. Hughes, concluding, strongly appealed for settlers.

USE OF LIMBURG RAILWAYS.

Question in the House of Commons.

London, June 24.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Ronald McNeill asked:—What are the terms on which Holland agreed to allow Germany to use the railways of Limburg? Is the effect of the agreement to set free for purely military traffic the German lines to Belgium through Vise and Liege?

Lord Robert Cecil replied that the Government had repeatedly pressed the Netherlands Government for precise information regarding the arrangement with Germany, but he regretted that the request had so far not been met, although the Government had been told that traffic was confined to civilian goods.

TROOP MOBILISATION.

U. S. War Department Learns Important Lesson.

Washington, May 16.—So

rapidly are American troops being moved to Europe, that the mobilisation of drafted men is proceeding with unprecedented speed. And the biggest and most important problem before the War Department is internal transportation. To move 50,000 troops requires at least ten days, and as schedules must be rearranged and traffic adjusted to absorb troop trains, there has not been the best kind of provision in this matter, and congestion is resulting, but the authorities have probably learned a lesson about overnight mobilisations of draft contingents that will stand them in good stead in the future.

When it is considered that in the month of May alone more than 400,000 men will have been called to the colours, and that in previous months the most that was ever summoned was in the neighbourhood of 30,000, some idea of the speed with which the war machine is being compelled to move these days can be obtained.

Camps and cantonments are being enlarged, and space is being made for the new troops by the shipment of the trained divisions to Europe. The Government had no idea that it could transport troops as rapidly as the present emergency has made possible, and the War Department's call for drafted men has tended to upset railroad plans somewhat. Nevertheless, cars are being provided, but there must necessarily be some delays in the handling of coal and raw materials, for troops will have preference everywhere.

Another inevitable difficulty is the agricultural situation. The Government had practically promised that the biggest drain of men would come later in the year, but instead the young men are being called in the midst of the planting season. This is causing a good deal of disappointment, and naturally will interfere somewhat with food production, but the decision to place men above supplies was made by the Allies, and the United States is rushing men to the western front to create a big reserve army that shall protect the Entente against emergencies in the year 1918.

Large numbers of troops are required for Mexican border patrol, as it is desired to prevent ammunition smuggling and border raids, which if ignored and not prevented, could lead to more serious complications. America has 160,000 residents in Porto Rico, and probably could get 20,000 men out of that number who would be suited to climatic conditions on the boundary. These men have been available for the last seven months, and are eager for service. This is another thing that the War Department is just beginning to take up. Army officers believe the Porto Ricans will make excellent troops, and are anxious that tonnage be provided to bring them to camps in the Southern States.

The last month has seen, indeed, a complete change in the handling of troops, and it is gratifying to report that all along the line the cry of hurry up has had its effect. The machinery is not yet what it can be or should be, but the German offensive on the western front opened the eyes of slow moving officials to the possibility that American help was demanded, not for next year alone, but for this year. More than 600,000 men are now in Europe, and before the end of the summer there should be a million. Lord Reading and French officials privately as well as publicly express their satisfaction with the way troops are being rushed abroad, and while there is a warning against false optimism, nevertheless it is true that official Washington feel very much more confident and secure about the whole situation than it did a fortnight ago.

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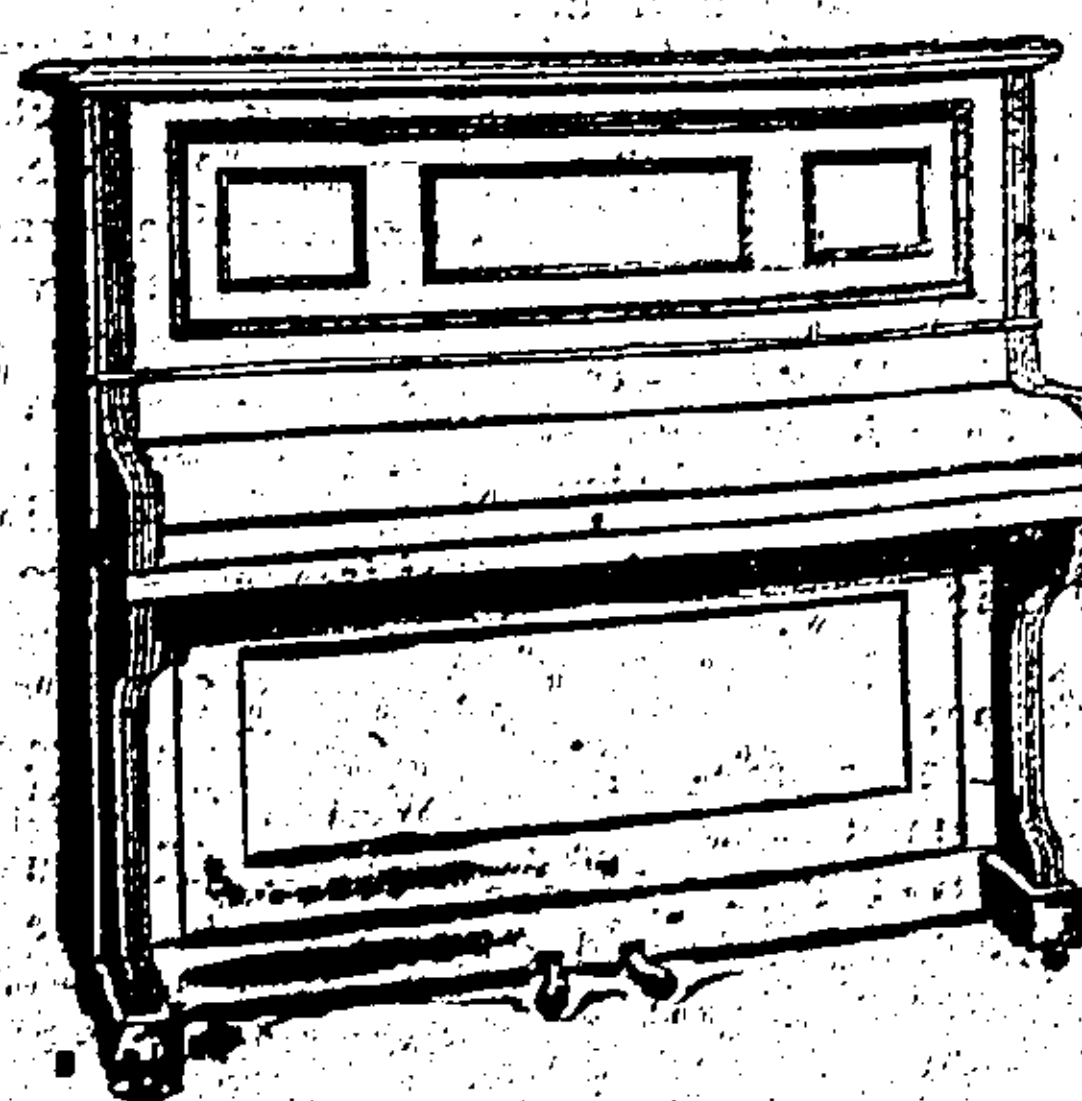
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GENERAL NEWS.

Calves at 16/ Each.

The Birmingham Chamber of Agriculture passed a resolution asking the Central Chamber for the modification of the Order with regard to calves. It was stated that calves which were "little higher than rabbits" had been sold at a district auction at 16s. and 18s., and that their slaughter was detrimental to the national interest.

Proxy Votes for Seamen.

The British Trade draws the attention of officers and seamen to the facilities afforded for making application to the registered seamen's representatives for the appointment of proxy votes under section 5 of the Representation of the People Act. Officers and seamen who sign agreements at messes, marines' messes, and at certain British Consulates abroad will have an opportunity to apply for this, and forms for the appointment of proxies will be forwarded to them at the post office address given in the form of application. Officers and seamen serving in home-trade and coasting vessels should attend at a consular office, as they have opportunity.

Group Enrollment for Men Over Age.

The Army Council have decided that men over military age up to 50 who volunteer for home service in the B. G. A. may enlist in groups of 10 to 20; that each group will be posted to a unit for coast defence nearer their homes as possible, and that the men will be given a guarantee that they will be kept in that unit. Details instructions to this effect, emphasizing that the groups are to be kept intact, have already gone out. An official stated last night that friends can enlist and serve together in the neighbourhood of their homes. "It is quite an exceptional thing," he added. "Ten men in a club can volunteer and will be given the guarantee and need have no fear that it will not be adhered to."

United Kingdom Fire Losses.

The cost of the principal fire losses in the United Kingdom during March may be estimated at \$337,400 which compares with losses of \$297,700 in February last and \$354,600 in March of last year. The total losses for the last quarter amount to \$1,047,600, as against \$1,283,400 in the first quarter of 1917. Only fires are taken into account in which the damage amounted to £1,000 or more. Among the principal fires last month were outbreaks at Birmo-way Town Hall on March 2, in which damage was done estimated at \$20,000; at Charwell School, Godalming, on the 8th, causing a loss estimated at \$10,000; at a hosiery factory at Leicester on the 12th, resulting in a loss of \$25,000; at a gramophone music factory in the City-road on the 16th, costing \$30,000; at a margarine factory at Liverpool on the 20th, causing damage estimated at \$35,000; and at Bradford worsted mill on March 29, causing a loss put at \$30,000.

Sir Stanley Maude.

It is the wish of a few relatives and friends that there should be a national memorial of Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Stanley Maude, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., in recognition of his great services to the Empire, and to perpetuate his memory. It is proposed, under the sanction and with the approval of the Secretary of State for War and the Minister of Pensions, that this should take the form of a convalescent home for men maimed or crippled in the Great War. Suitable premises are available in the neighbourhood of London. One great object of this proposal is the provision of a real home, where those suffering from the effects of the war would find every comfort under skilled care, medical and other, and where they could recuperate in the pure country air, and with renewed health be put in the way of earning, or of partially earning, their livelihood—those who served with Sir Stanley Maude to have priority. Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Chancery-lane, S. W. 1, and Sir O. E. McGilchrist, Bt., 39, Fenton-street, S. W., have undertaken to receive donations, which will be acknowledged in the Press, says the Times.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lord Broome's Union Jack.

The Union Jack which was saved by Lord Broome from a torpedoed warship under his command was recently received at Barham Parish Church, Kent, and hung there as a souvenir. There was a special service attended by a naval contingent. Lord Broome is the nephew of the late Lord Kitchener from whom he inherited Broome Park in Kent.

"Record" Red Cross Mail.

As showing the ever-increasing growth of Red Cross work, it may be stated that the after-Easter mail in the Stores Department of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, 83, Pall-mall, S.W.1, was so large that five persons were busily engaged for an hour and three-quarters in opening the letters alone. This "record" mail contained requisitions and demands of all sorts from places as far away as Mesopotamia and Alexandria, and in addition 100 hospitals in this country were asking urgently for supplies of various kinds.

"He" and "She" Bibles.

Old English Bibles, the property of the late John Rogers, of Nottingham, were included in a recent sale at Messrs. Sotheby's. The Matthew Bible of 1537, the first edition of the Bible published by authority, a perfect copy of this very rare edition, sold for £205; a fine copy of the first issue of the first edition of the Authorized Version, 1611, known as the "He" Bible, from the reading in Ruth iii. 15, £180 (both bought by Mr. Quaritch); a nearly perfect example of the "second issue" of the same edition, known as the "She" Bible, from the reading in the same verse, was bought for £28 by Mr. Trevelyan, who also secured for £84 a fine copy of the Bishop's Bible, 1568. The original MS of Mark Twain's "More Tramps Abroad," on about 1,800 octavo sheets, was bought by Mr. Spencer for £20.

Increasing the Eel Supply.

In order to increase the supply of eels in England the Fresh Water Fish Committee, 54, Parliament-street, S.W.1, are undertaking the capture of eelers (young eels) from a river where they are abundant; in order that they may be used to stock lakes, reservoirs, farm ponds, marsh drains, and pools, and the upper parts of river systems in which pollution of the lower reaches impedes or prevents the ascent of eelers from the sea. It is not considered advisable to introduce eelers into waters where more valuable fish, such as trout or grayling, are abundant. The rate of growth of the eel varies, but it takes at least three or four years for an eel to grow into an eel of marketable size. For purposes of distribution the eelers are packed in trays enclosed in a wooden case; the bottom of each tray is made of cheese-cloth; the top tray of the case contains ice packed on wadding, to keep the eelers moist during transit.

Dairyman Heavily Fined.

At Guildhall Henry Jones, dairyman, Stoney lane, Houndsditch appeared to answer four summonses under the Milk (Amendment) Order, in which it was alleged that he had sold milk to which water had been added. He was also summoned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for selling milk adulterated with 26 per cent. of added water. Mr. T. G. Vickery, prosecuting for the Food Control Committee of the City, said that the case was regarded as a serious one. The defendant carried on business in a block of artisans' dwellings, and sold about 73 gallons a day. A great many samples had been taken, very few of which on analysis proved to be genuine milk. Mr. Z. Hart, for the defence, stated that under the Milk (Amendment) Order condensed milk and milk powders were exempt. He objected to the four summonses on the ground that his client had been experimenting with condensed milk, and the samples had been taken from this. The Alderman dismissed the four summonses under the Milk Order, and on the other hand the defendant £50, and ordered him to pay £25 costs.

NOTICES.

Twice Welcome when You Bring Victor Records

No matter how entertaining you are, you link yourself with the greatest of all entertainers when you bring with you some records for the Victrola.

Everybody likes to hear new Victor Records because they bring the art of the world's greatest singers and instrumentalists into the home. Your thoughtfulness and good taste will be appreciated, and the records will give permanent pleasure.

Drop in the next time you pass this way and let us play records that will please you and your friends. We have a very fine stock, and it will be a pleasure to serve you.

MOUTRIE'S
Exclusive agents.



Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN, 25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Flooding and Keeping.

At Guildhall, James Scarisbrick, a painter, living at Shaftesbury street, Hoxton, was remanded, on bail, on a charge of stealing by finding, three £10 Bank of England notes. The accused said that he found the notes; he did not steal them. He was willing to work hard and repay the money. Mr. H. G. Savill (chief clerk) explained that the finder of an article whomade no effort to discover the owner was guilty of larceny.

Football Player's Arrest.

At North London Police Court, before Mr. Waddy, Archibald Jack, a gunner in the R.F.A., who had been absent without leave from his battery at Alder shot since Good Friday, was ordered to be detained for two days to await an escort. Jack, who plays centre forward for the Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, in excuse of his conduct, said, "I wanted to play for my team. I scored two goals on Saturday and two on Monday."

Theft at Scotland Yard.

At Bow Street Police Court Ernest H. Hammond, aged 18, said to be the son of a professional man in Yorkshire, pleaded "Guilty" to having in February last stolen a £5 Bank of England note from a young officer who had been detained with him in a cubicle at Great Scotland Yard. It was stated that Hammond was originally detained under the Military Service Act. He was then allowed to join a Cadet Corps and was sent to 8 Leconards. He absconded and was re-arrested at Scarborough on March 1, when he admitted that he had deserted because of his having taken the bank-note. Mr. Garrett sentenced him to 21 days' imprisonment.

A Link with the Old Navy.

Paymaster-in-Chief Matthew Fortescue Moreby, R.N., retired, eldest son of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Fairfax Moreby, G.C.B., and brother of Admiral Moreby, the explorer of New Guinea, died recently at Exmouth, aged 90. Seventy-eight years ago he was awarded the

Syrian medal for the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, when the combined fleets of England, Austria, and Turkey wrested the fortress from Ibrahim Pasha. He also received the New Zealand medal for the Maori War, the Crimean medal, and the Turkish and Sardinian medals. For 17 years he was honorary secretary at Exmouth of the Royal Lifeboat Institution.

A Patriotic Family.

A Reading family named Hesketh has a fine military record. Mr. Hesketh, whose age is 73, joined the Royal Artillery in 1861, and after 32 years' service retired with the rank of warrant officer. He holds the Long and Meritorious Service Medal. Of his five sons, four were in the Army before the war. Three of them have been commissioned from the ranks, one being a major on the Staff at the War Office and two lieutenants. The fifth son joined up on the outbreak of hostilities and has served in South-West Africa. Of Mr. Hesketh's five grandsons, two are officers, one is a non-commissioned officer, and the other two are in the Navy. One of his three sons-in-law is an officer, another a non-commissioned officer, who has been badly gassed, and the other attained the rank of warrant officer before his discharge, but has since died.

Rebuke to Young Jews.

The Jewish Chronicle contains the following note:—The enthusiasm with which so many Russian born Jews and others of our co-religionists in America are volunteering to join the battalions of the Jagers that are being formed there ought to put to shame the young Jews in this country who are holding back, refusing to give service to the country which has sheltered them and shielding themselves behind the accident of not being British subjects. It was bad enough when they were called upon to take their share in defence of England just as the average Englishman, and refused. It is infinitely worse now that they will not join a unit specially formed for Jews and which is allocated for work and purpose dear to every true Jewish heart. Then their conduct showed ingratitude to England; now it is a manifestation of disloyalty to Jewry.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED FLAT in Macdonell Road, from 1st July, all conveniences. Apply:—Box 420, c/o Hong Kong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 57, The Peak.

Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Godown, No. 143 Praya East. Apply Chater and Mody, Queen's Road Central.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.** Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICES.

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MIMEOGRAPH
DUPLICATOR

INSPECTION INVITED

MUSTARD & CO.,

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TELEPHONE 1186

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BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per 100	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY

the 3rd day of July, 1918, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

Victoria, Hongkong:

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate South of Victoria Road near Mount Davis Hongkong and comprising all that the right to a Crown Lease of the piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as **RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 133** together with the house erected thereon known as "**THE BLARNEY STONE**."

Term 75 years. Estimated area 4,900 square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSES DENNY & B. WILEY 6, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

Vendor's Solicitors, or to **GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.**

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

THE Public is hereby notified that on and from WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, until further notice tickets will cease to be served on the train leaving Kowloon at 1.8 P.M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

By Order,

R. BAKER, Manager.

Kowloon, 25th June, 1918.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's office—t. George's Building, Hongkong on WEDNESDAY the 3rd July 1918 at 1.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of accounts to 31st May 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June to 3rd July 1918 both days inclusive. **GORDON & CO., General Managers.** Hongkong, 24th June, 1918.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE

BURBERRY AND ZAMBRENE

RAINCOATS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

RAIN, but not AIR PROOF ---

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST

RUBBERLESS RAINCOATS MADE. ---

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: **A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD** Hongkong & China

A CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT

"FLETCHER'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION."

Made from the formula of one of the most distinguished Professors of Tropical Medicine.

INSTANTLY ALLAYS IRRITATION AND CURES AFTER A FEW APPLICATIONS.

FLETCHER & Co., Ltd. THE PHARMACY.

Tel. 345.

22, Queen's Road Central.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

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'PHONE NO. 1116.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON,

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FOR QUALITY

BREAD, PASTRIES, ETC.

ASK FOR A PASS BOOK

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LET US SEND YOU

BREAD

EVERY MORNING.

We guarantee the purity of our Bread.

VICTORIA CAFE,

Next to P. & O. Office.

TELEPHONE 2867.

24, Des Vaux Road Central.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certified Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA 3 Queen's Road Central

Mrs. A. SUGA

Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street

Mr. T. TAKAYE

Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central

Mrs. S. HONDA

NOTICES.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.

6, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. 2595, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to:—

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

P.O. Box 431,

or to **KELLY & WALSH**

Chater Road.

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED.)

A Refreshing, Invigorating, and Palatable Drink
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and
Bathing Parties.

Pins \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order. "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1918.

SHIPPING PROBLEMS.

In its references to the question of the reservation of coasting and Imperial trade routes for British vessels, the Committee appointed to consider the future of shipping has raised an issue of considerable moment. It will be recalled that some few years ago quite a controversy was aroused on the advantage which Japanese shipping enjoyed through being able to participate in the Indian coasting trade whereas British vessels were, by the Japanese shipping laws, prohibited from trading between the ports of Japan. At first glance, the differential treatment appears to work harshly on British shipping; but in these matters there is often more than meets the eye, and there are probably very sound reasons why the Committee should express itself against the reservation of the Indian coasting trade to British ships.

A point which would seem to emphasise the unfairness of the situation is that on the Indian as on other British coastal routes British ships have to meet competition from Japanese lines which are very materially assisted by Government subsidies. In this connection, however, the Committee expresses the doubt whether a policy of reservation would aid British shipowners to meet Japanese competition elsewhere. On what grounds that conclusion is based there is nothing to indicate in the telegram summarising the views of the Committee. But obviously if ships of foreign nationality were excluded from Indian waters, a greater number of British vessels would be required there in order to deal with the trade, and the possibility is that these could not be spared without jeopardising our position elsewhere. It has to be remembered, too, that for some time after the war there will be a shortage of ships for commercial purposes, for, apart from the heavy losses which have been caused by the submarine campaign, Government demands on British vessels will continue to be heavy for a considerable period after the conclusion of peace. These are factors in the situation which cannot be overlooked. Aside from the influence of such a measure on trade, it has to be kept in mind that there are other considerations which affect this question of the reservation of coasting and inter-Imperial routes. The Committee has not lost sight of that point, and, in contemplating the possibility of such a measure being agreed upon on other grounds, it mentions the necessity of certain exceptions being provided for. It says, quite wisely, that we should have to exclude from such a scheme those countries opening their coasting trade to British shipping and also such important entrepôts as Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

It will at once be seen that this question is one of great importance to such centres as Hongkong and the others mentioned, for it must be realised that nothing should be done which would interfere with the volume of shipping passing through British ports which act as clearing houses to neighbouring markets. The adoption of a short-sighted policy in this respect would be absolutely fatal to places like Hongkong and Singapore. The tendency to retaliate when seemingly unfair conditions prevail as between country and country is natural, in a sense, but in the larger sphere of world affairs it is essential that broad views should be taken and that no course be followed which would recoil with ill effects. Reciprocity in shipping as in other spheres is desirable, and we are of opinion that our best policy in the future will be to proceed on these lines, aiming, as far as possible, at securing an amelioration of conditions which are found to work to our manifest disadvantage.

The Italian Front.

There seems to be ample justification in the telegrams of yesterday and to-day for the statement that the Italians have retrieved the disaster that befel them some months ago at Caporetto. Not only have the Austrians, in their attempted offensive on the right bank of the Piave, been completely stopped, but they have been compelled to re-cross the river and to retreat further south in disorder. Many of the telegrams seem to point to nothing less than the fact that the enemy's endeavours to encase ended in a complete debacle. The Austrians, we read, attempted to withdraw across the river during the night and, on being observed, they were most successfully attacked by the Italian artillery and, later, by the infantry. Ultimately the infantry, with magnificent dash, adopted the offensive and the Austrian retreat became a disorderly retreat. From our point of view nothing could be more satisfactory, particularly in the light of the heavy defeat that befel our Italian allies not so many months ago. Not only to the Italians but to all the Allied armies, this splendid victory should be stimulating in a very high degree and it augurs well for our hopes of further victories not only in Italy but also in France.

The Prime Minister's Views.

It will be seen that Mr. Lloyd George, in his interesting survey of the situation, refers in glowing terms to what the Italians and those assisting them have just done. It is, says the Prime Minister, one of the most portentous events of the year and one of the military victories which may have infinitely greater results than other victories looking bigger from the point of view of the effectiveness engaged or the territory lost. As Mr. Lloyd George says, had the Austrians been able to capture the whole of Montello the Allied position might very easily have been disastrous. The question now was not whether the enemy was in full retreat so much as whether he can retreat. As the Prime Minister further says, this heavy blow to the Austrians, in which they committed their whole strength, must undoubtedly be considered as one of the greatest disasters of the war. It is all the more likely to prove of the utmost value to the Allied Powers inasmuch as at the present time Austria is seething with discontent as the results of the hardships she has been compelled to bear and because of the fact that three-fifths of the population are completely out of sympathy with the objects of the war, recognising that their only chance of achieving anything in the nature of freedom lies in victory for the Allies. In every respect, therefore, the great blow struck in Italy is a matter of the utmost satisfaction for the Allies and for all who hope for their ultimate and complete success.

Loyal Irishmen.

All Britishers must be glad to see that there are some signs that the Irish are beginning to appreciate the necessity of pulling together in the interests of the Empire at this critical moment in its history. The stirring appeal sent out by the Irish Recruiting Council, which we published yesterday strikes a note that ought to result in a great response from the nation as a whole. Now to-day we have the news that Mr. Arthur Lynch, the notorious Nationalist M.P., has accepted a commission as Colonel and is immediately going to Ireland to assist in recruiting. This is a most hopeful sign, for it cannot be forgotten that Mr. Lynch was Colonel of the Irish Brigade which fought on the Boer side in the South African War. But that is an incident of the past and whatever we may think about Colonel Lynch's views on the Boer War, it is evident that he has no illusions about the Germans; otherwise he would not now lend his aid in getting more Irishmen to fight the enemies of mankind. The new voluntary campaign in Ireland looks like being quite a success.

DAY BY DAY.

VIOLENCE VENGEANCE HATE AND REACT ON THE MIND THAT INDULGES IN THEM.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the second anniversary of the extension of the British line in France to the Somme.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d.

Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified two cases of spotted fever, one of plague and one of enteric. All were fatal and all the sufferers Chinese.

Fell from a Window.

It is reported by the Police that a Chinese has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received by falling from a window on the third floor of Sea View, Kennedy Road. The injuries are rather serious.

Secreted Opium.

A Chinese named without avail a charge of being in unlawful possession of five tael of opium drops which was preferred against him this morning in Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe's Court at the Magistracy. It was proved that the drops were found concealed in a girdle tied round the man's waist. A fine of \$30, or fourteen days' hard labour, was imposed.

Discharged.

The assistant compradore of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., who has stood charged at the Magistracy with being an accessory to the armed robbery which took place in Wood Road recently, was brought before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe again at the Magistracy this morning. Inspector Sim now stated that, with his Worship's permission, he wished to withdraw the charge. The defendant was accordingly discharged.

A Valuable Diamond Ring.

A very respectably-dressed Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with stealing four diamond rings of the total value of \$5,230 from a Chinese woman living in Graham Street. The prosecution alleges that the defendant represented that he wanted to buy the rings, and later having got possession, pawned them. Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the prosecution, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon next.

His Grandmother's Property.

Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese youth was charged with stealing a quantity of jewellery and money, valued altogether at \$730. He pleaded guilty and said that the property belonged to his grandmother. It appeared that the youth was arrested in Canton Road early this morning and when asked to account for the possession of the goods, told a series of lies, but eventually told the truth. After hearing the facts his Worship sentenced the lad to three months' hard labour.

A Considerate Thief.

When a Chinese employee in a restaurant of Comanaght Road West, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of clothing from the house, it was stated that the man left a note, saying he regretted having to steal the clothes but he was in need of money. As he could not borrow the money he had to borrow the clothes as a loan. He left the note behind because he did not wish to incriminate any of the other employees. His Worship sentenced the man to six weeks' hard labour.

An Old Smuggler.

An old Chinese woman was charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning, with attempting to export 58 tael of prepared opium at Hungnam yesterday. Inspector Gordon stated that there was no doubt that the defendant was an old smuggler. A strict watch was being kept at Kowloon, and the woman went to Hungnam where she bought a ticket for Shek Lung. She was carrying a quantity of pure wax, but when this was weighed by the booking clerk it appeared very heavy. He broke off a corner and it was then found to be hollow and to contain opium. His Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour, without the option.

FOREIGN AGREEMENTS.

More Bombast from Canton.

We give the following from the Canton Intelligence Bureau for what it is worth:—

The Intelligence Bureau learns that the National Assembly of the Republic of China, now meeting in regular session in Canton will again repeat its previous declaration that it will repudiate all agreements or contracts which have been or will be made by the Peking Government with foreign governments without the approval of the Assembly as provided by law. The Assembly has recently expressed its disapproval of the secret agreement between China and Japan. It is now again calling the attention of foreign governments that the Republic of China will not be responsible for the agreements, contracts, or other acts performed by the illegal Government at Peking in its relation with foreign individuals or Governments.

Citizens of Canton together with the provincial authorities and public organisations have also declared that Kwangtung is now independent of the Peking Government, that they condemn the attempt of Lung Chai-kwang or any person who tries to make loans with foreigners in the name of their province, that they refuse to recognise any agreement that is not made according to law. The Cantonese hear through press reports that the Peking militarists and Lung Chai-kwang are offering the mining interests of Kwangtung to secure a foreign loan of five million dollars. They wish the foreign public to clearly understand that Lung Chai-kwang has never been recognised as the Inspector-General of Liang Kwang and that he has no authority whatever to represent Kwangtung in any manner.

A public meeting of Cantonese citizens will soon be held to again request their foreign friends not to involve themselves in the present internal struggle in China in order to avoid unpleasant intercourse in the future.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Another Excellent Programme.

A programme full of interest from beginning to end was provided for patrons of the Victoria Theatre last night and was much appreciated by the large audience present. Its chief feature was the very fine five-part film, "The Last of the Carnaby's", which portrays a story of deep human interest. Not only is it full of the most exciting incidents, none of them overdrawn however, but it is splendidly set and the acting throughout is of a very high order. Indeed, it can be said that it is one of the most gripping Pathe films seen in Hongkong for a very long time, and as the story unfolds it compels attention to the very end. Miss Gladys Hallett is the star figure of the film, and she presents a really wonderful study of strong feeling. Other features of the programme were a very interesting American Gazette and a picture of the Empire Day celebrations at Shanghai.

To-night the programme will be repeated, and we advise those who are seeking an evening's enjoyment to make a point of being present. To-morrow there will be a complete change of films, including two more episodes of the "Seven Pearls" serial.

Offered a Bribe.

It transpired at the Police Court this morning that an Indian constable on traffic duty at Murray Road had occasion to take the number of a truck for not keeping to the right of the road. About an hour later, another man, a total stranger, came up to the constable and offered him forty cents to let the matter drop. The constable refused the money and arrested the man. Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the would-be corrupter of the constable was fined \$15.

SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

Latest Subscription List.

The following subscriptions to the above fund are gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer, for the period ending 24th June, 1918:—

G. Archibald	...	\$10
W. A. Butterfield	...	5
C. B. Blason	...	5
J. Brister	...	5
H. W. Bird	...	10
D. K. Blair	...	5
A. H. Crow	...	5
P. S. Cawley	...	3
H. F. Campbell	...	5
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E. Davidson	...	5
A. Danson	...	5
J. S. Fisher	...	5
A. Forster	...	5
Mr. Justice Gompertz	...	5
E. Grant-Smith	...	3
L. N. Leafe	...	10
M. M. Maas	...	5
H. A. Nisbet	...	5
T. C. Nixon	...	3
W. Nicholson	...	10
P. O. Potts, June & July	...	10
D. M. Rose	...	10
Sir W. Rees-Davies	...	5
R. E. Sedgewick	...	5
"A Friend"	...	5
G. E. Stewart	...	10
F. A. Wells	...	5
C. D. W.	...	10
G. M. Young	...	10
"Simpson"	...	5
D. Landsale	...	10
Staff of As. Pet. Co.	...	20
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Dr. Forsyth, May & June	...	20
R. Sutherland	...	10
E. W. Hamilton	...	10
"A Monthly Subscriber"	...	5
A. H. Skelton, July and August	...	20
W. M. Humphreys, July, August and Sept.	...	15
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T. Arthur, July	...	5
K. E. Greig, July	...	5
E. I. July	...	5
W. A. Hannibal, July	...	5
D. Macdonald	...	10
J. E. Joseph Bros. donation	...	5.20
		\$368.28

Note:—All above amounts are Monthly Subscriptions unless otherwise distinguished.

Will subscribers please note that communications for the Treasurer should be addressed to H. M. S. Tamar, in the future.
F. G. HASTINGS,
Treasurer, S. E. Fund.

KIDNAPPER SENTENCED.

A Despicable Act Denounced.

At the Supreme Court this morning, the Chief Justice passed sentence on Lin Che, the man who was charged at the Criminal Sessions which have just terminated, with kidnapping a child from Yang Ki. He was given a week in which to make a search for the child, the jury recommending him to mercy on account of his youth.

In passing sentence, the Chief Justice said that owing to him the parents of the little boy he had kidnapped would probably never see their son again. Then in order to get himself discharged it appeared that the lad got the police to bring an innocent man down from Canton so that he could get himself off. He (the Chief Justice) did not know of a more despicable act. He always gave effect to a jury's recommendation to mercy and he would do so on this occasion. A good whipping would do prisoner good. He would be sent to prison for three years and receive 18 strokes of the birch.

Queen Mary's Thanks.

Lady May has received the following telegram from Her Majesty the Queen in acknowledgment of the sum of \$1,025 from three hundred and fifty-one women of Hongkong:—"I gratefully accept most generous present—Mary, R."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The idea of prohibiting the manufacture of toilet soaps, which Lord Leverhulme criticised the other day, raises once more the question of the utility of the shaving-stick. A paragraph in a Home paper about two years ago was sceptical as to its possessing any real value, and instanced the clean-shaven faces of the Greeks and Romans as a proof that it is not necessary. Nor (a correspondent says) is it determined to test the truth of the theory, the next day I dispensed with lather, using merely hot water, and so successfully was the experiment that I can truthfully say of shaving soap, in the words of the well-known advertisement: "Two years ago I used your soap, since when I have used no other." Very often, too, during this period of circumstances have been such that I have had to reply on cold water to soften the bristles, yet, even so, a shave has presented no difficulties.

The New York Evening Post has some interesting comment on the difference the war has made to the news value of the various items that come to the desk of the managing editor. A police exposure, a fire, a collision, or a sensational trial no longer suffice "to blotch his front page with thrills and excitement." For the European conflict has crowded everything else off the map, and what happens in Syria, or in the Rhine lands has become of more interest to his readers than what takes place in the arena of Tammany Hall or the forum at Albany. American journalism, concludes the writer, will never be the same again. There will be a constant demand for foreign correspondence, which will not be satisfied by the customary lists of wealthy Americans wintering on the Riviera or spending the season in London or Paris. After Armageddon people will want daily information about political conditions in Brazil, or the Argentine, or Japan, or Switzerland.

The interesting old town of Noyon, in Picardy, which was recently evacuated by the Allied forces, has suffered many vicissitudes through the fortunes of war. It was plundered by the Normans in the ninth century, overrun by the English and Burgundians in 1516 during the Hundred Years War, and captured by the Spaniards in 1552. It is a place of many religious and historical associations. In addition to its fine old Cathedral of Notre Dame—so much admired by Robert Louis Stevenson—it is noteworthy as the birthplace of John Calvin, the famous Protestant reformer. He came of a race of Burgundians on the Oise, a stream which is becoming familiar in connection with the present struggle. It is to be hoped that the house where Calvin was born, part of which was some time ago converted into an hotel, has escaped the ravages of the recent bombardments. A more permanent memorial of the Reformer has, however, recently been completed in Geneva, and it is interesting to recall that towards the cost of this a donation of \$500 was sent by the Kaiser.

The promise of an elaborate new film of "Donkey and Son" testifies to the enduring popularity of Dickens with cinema audiences. Is it because his work contains some element of the "movie" effect which he detected to be what the public wanted as long ago as 1857? Writing to Macready of the failure of picture galleries to attract the multitude, he averred: "They want more amusement, particularly something in motion" (underlined), and that painted pictures were too still for those who passed their lives amid the whirl of machinery.

Hospital for Shell-Shocked Soldiers.

Woodhouse Hospital, Brooklands, Cheshire, which is the gift of Sir John Leigh, was opened recently. It is intended for soldiers suffering from shell shock. The entire cost of the buildings and equipment is borne by Sir John, who is also maintaining the institution for five years.

COLONEL HOUSE.

America's Mystery Man.

Mr. W. Beach Thomas, in a special cable from New York city, dated the 7th March, referring to Col. House, the representative of America at the Paris Inter-Allied Conference says:—

On the eve of the recent Inter-Allied Conference in Paris many of the representatives of the Allies found themselves in a great room, each group separated from the others as succinctly as particles of shaken quicksilver. There was the desire to coalesce but not at the moment the motive power, the chief actors had not arrived and the group eyed one another with a mixture of curiosity and shyness. At this juncture the door opened and there entered a small man, neither conspicuous in person, nor big in reputation, nor high in office. Indeed he held no office at all and he had always shunned publicity. But this inconspicuous person had not reached the middle of the room before all the awkwardness, nervousness, and strain were lifted from the bearing and the faces of the company. The joined together around the new arrival with a single mind as if an external hand had shaken all the quicksilver drops into one fold of cloth.

This man was Colonel House. And who is Colonel House. And what is his secret? I went to visit him to-day in some hope to get at least a hint of the secret of his power in the world, and after a very pleasant, and in some ways intimate, talk in the library study where his brain ticks—it is never heard to strike—it was not difficult to understand why his entry into a room even of groovy politicians should alter the atmosphere.

The secret of his personality is not easy to convey in words, but it would be worth while if I could even suggest a hint of it. For Colonel House is possibly the best and wisest of living diplomats. He speaks with the delightfully soft voice of the born Southerner, and his manner is, perhaps, too unpretentious. The delight of talking to him springs from his peculiar gift of almost subconscious sympathy. His response to anything said, whether light or weighty comes so smoothly and quickly and appropriately that you feel as if all along he had been dealing directly with your thoughts rather than your words; and during any pauses in our talk we seemed to be still conversing. His engine, so to speak, starts without noise or jerk or even emphasis. He possesses supremely what a novelist has called "listener's lure." He is careful to betray few feelings and boasts few definite opinions, for he is listener first and talker second.

But his native idealism, which is a sort of delicate fervour, is curiously palpable whenever congenial people or things are touched upon, especially people. I happen to know well some of his close friends in England, and more than once his whole person brightened when this or that name was mentioned—for example, when we talked of Sir Horace Plunkett and his still invincible faith in the Irish Convention, and in the high purpose of the United States. His soft and unemphatic voice slowed when we reached the subject of America and the war, and he told me with one of the restrained but vivid gestures that mark him how the accumulated force of the American Continent was just reaching its true momentum, and how through the doors of New York the word of the South and the Middle West and the Far West was on the way to its fulfilment in Europe, and how the war, an evil thing in itself, was nevertheless cementing many things that were loose in the American nation.

You could tell his spirits were gay when he talked of the happy rivalry of the war workers—for instance, of the \$2,800 wager between shipyards in the east and the west; but the gaiety, as it seemed to me, dropped to a sort of home sickness for the sun and warmth of peace when he said that "they were thinking chiefly of oranges in California." A more incisive voice would have made an epigram of it.

Let me hasten to add that the idealist in Colonel House is not

HEIRESS'S GIFT.

A Castle and Nine Hundred Acres

Mrs. Maryat, sister and heiress of the late Sir James Caird, Bart., of Dundee, has given Belmont Castle and estate to Dundee. The estate extends to 900 acres and lies 17 miles north of the city.

Belmont Castle, the Perthshire estate of the late Sir James Caird, the famous Dundee jute millionaire and philanthropist, was once the home of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman. Sir James Caird and "O B." were warm friends.

Sir Henry built the house after purchasing the estate from Lord Wharfedale, the old building having been burned down. Belmont Castle is said to mark the scene of the final struggle between Macbeth and Macduff, when Macbeth was slain.

Sir James Caird made several princely gifts to his native city of Dundee, including:—

A Maternity Hospital, costing ... £ 6,000
Cancer Hospital ... 24,000
Sanatorium ... 10,000

A Home of Rest.
Main Castle, with 271 acres as pleasure grounds for the public.

For the new City Hall... £100,000
His other public benefactions included:

Free Trade Union ... £10,000
British Association ... 10,000
Royal Society ... 5,000
Caird Insect House at the Zoo.

His private magnificence covered a wide field while his works gave employment to 3,000 people.

on the surface. "Very little, is on the surface, too, except his unobtrusive knowledge of persons and things. Even while he spoke glowingly of the momentum of American effort his hand made a little movement as if he were turning a doorknob, and he added that the momentum will be great and visible as soon as "a little turn is given" to the organising centre in Washington.

The gesture and sentiment announced not the idealist but the man who gives those "little turns" which get the right thing done at the right moment with the least trouble.

I suppose no one has had so wide and intimate an insight into the diplomacy of the war. No one hears of him crossing the Atlantic or the Channel, but he has been a shuttle flying between east and west and weaving the tissue of alliance. He has been twice in Germany since 1914 and seems to have been courted by the Germans as a man who might at any time take peace out of his pocket and offer it as quietly as a man would offer a cigar to a friend. But never was there a man whom German mentality was less well qualified to read. It could understand a lath painted to look like iron; it cannot understand a lion camouflaged to the appearance of a mouse.

We like to think in England of the skill of our hereditary diplomats. Colonel House has shown that diplomats are born, not made, and he himself was born, like the Greek goddess, in full panoply. He had no training, but his quiet zeal in organisation took him one day from Texas, his native place, to the National Convention, where he met Dr. Woodrow Wilson, almost by accident, and his capacity for hero worship at once found vent. More than any other man he helped to develop the professor into the President. I may not say what fine words of praise he has used or how high in the category of great chiefs he places President Wilson, but I can say that praise from Colonel House is commendation indeed.

Almost as soon as the President's election was complete, Colonel House became a world force. He has accepted no office and sought no fame, but his influence is like that of the man who hits a well-timed ball and sends it smoothly to its end, which happens in this case to be the greatest end made visible in our time. Anyone may approach the oracle, and if you want any light on what has happened in the world or on the tendencies that are moving events, a few words from Colonel House will at once give you your bearings and correct your compass. But ask no more. If you want a hint of the future you will find the Sibylline books blank. The future is a pet secret which Colonel House keeps to himself.

PEACE BY VICTORY.

Mr. Taft on a League to Enforce Peace.

Philadelphia, May 16.—"War to the death," demanded ex-President Taft in his "keynote" speech at the opening session to-day of the Win-the-War Convention of the League to Enforce Peace. The Convention will continue for two days. After a stirring plea for a fighting army of 5,000,000 men, Mr. Taft said: "We should set our faces stern and unbending toward one end—war. Let us have peace, but let us have war that we may have peace. To sound the trumpet, stern implacable war to the end, this Convention was called."

Mr. Taft presided. Men of nation-wide prominence to the number of 4,000 are in attendance. They include educators, business men, and statesmen.

"This Convention speaks an irrevocable public opinion that the war must go on until our foe is defeated," Mr. Taft said. "We are fighting the German people, led by the Hohenzollern Dynasty, its military hierarchy, and Prussian reactionaries. They maintain the undiluted and cruel doctrine that 'might is right.' They have been strengthening their might for fifty years in order to establish their right to the domination of the world."

"No one in the wildest flight of his imagination now can think of undefeated Germany yielding either proper indemnity to Belgium or justice to Alsace-Lorraine. Nor will the unconquered German ruling class consent to lift the German paw from prostrate Russia, or give over to decent rule the blood-stained Christian provinces of Turkey. If the wrongs of the oppressed are not righted the war will have been fought in vain."

The League will take an active part in "win the war activities." This is emphasised in the annual report of the executive committee.

"The task of the league has been one of popular education," the report says. "It has marshalled the resources of a powerful organisation directed by leaders of national reputation in every State of the Union to accomplish the following ends:

"1.—Emphasise the high purposes of the war.

"2.—Take an active part in the win-the-war activities.

"3.—Oppose an inconclusive and German-made peace that would be only another breathing space before another and greater contest.

"4.—Plan the foundations for a permanent league of nations to make peace secure in the future."

Probability and grave danger of another German peace drive were emphasised by President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University:—

"It is not at all improbable that within a few weeks Germany may propose to make peace on terms that appear on their face reasonable and moderate. She may offer to retire from Belgium and France and even to contribute towards the damage suffered, to cede Alsace-Lorraine or leave their future to be decided by plebiscite, to give the Trentino and Trieste to Italy, to promise some kind of autonomy to the various races in Central and Eastern Europe, and to agree that the barbarities she has practiced shall not again be permitted in war."

"Such an offer might well beguile the Allies into a delusive peace. The peace would be delusive, for, unless the principles of militarism is destroyed, the promises would be kept no better than those broken in the past. Autonomy of other races would mean their organisation for the strengthening of Germany; until she had control of the resources of a population of 20,000,000 for her next war. Such settlement would be a mere truce pending a strife more fierce hereafter."

"If the upshot of this war is inconclusive the whole world will be preparing for another. During any temporary truce men of science and small countries will devote much of their thought to making engines more destructive, and more deadly for the next struggle, which will be well-nigh a war of extermination." He added: "Heinrich von Treitschke was described as one who, next to

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"HEARS" U-BOATS
FAR AWAY.

Detection of Under-Sea Craft.

Washington, May 14.—Germany no longer can send submarines to the trade routes between the United States and Europe and expect them to patrol these lanes and escape detection whether above or below water. Any submarine which now moves about within a range of thirty miles of any Allied patrol vessel can not only be detected, but definitely located if it remains long enough in any given vicinity. This fact alone has accounted, in part, for the great destruction of German submarines in the past few months and may, eventually, when anti-submarine patrol boats become numerous enough, prove to be the prize antidote to submarine effectiveness.

The "ear," an attachment which, when placed alongside a ship, will detect the approach of another vessel, has been known to all navies for a long time, but the Allies now have a mechanical device the sensitiveness and accuracy of which excels anything heretofore employed for this purpose. When combined with the highly effective depth bomb, which explodes upon water pressure at any depth fixed, submarines have been greatly harassed and many destroyed in the past few months. Unless a submarine can reach its destination undetected and lie on the bottom submerged until the time for action arrives, it is now difficult for them to do any business at all near the congested lines of transportation to Europe, all of which are well patrolled.

The confidence recently expressed in French and British official quarters that destruction of submarines is on the increase while the destructiveness of submarines is on the decrease is based, in part, on the counter-offensive now being waged with success. Further development of anti-submarine devices are also well under way which will materially assist in curbing their already diminishing effectiveness.

Bismarck and Emperor William, had done most to mould modern German political thought and bring on the present war, by Dr. Richard Heath Dabney, of the University of Virginia, who studied under Treitschke in Berlin. Dr. Dabney's topic was "Germany's Dream of Dominion."

"The two men who best embody the American and the Prussian ideals respectively are Patrick Henry and Frederick the Great. The latter, you remember, carried upon his person, during the Seven Years' War, a vial of poison—to be swallowed if ever the time should come when his and Prussia's power was to fall. Dominion or death. These were the alternatives for Frederick the Prussian. Not so for Patrick Henry the American, whose immortal words might well be adopted to-day as our battle-cry and that of our heroic allies: 'I know not what others may say, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death.'"

POLICE RESERVE
ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Comments.—
Sergeant Major Roylance is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for prompt and plucky action in the arrest of a man subsequently convicted of unlawful wounding.

P.O. 764 Lopez is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for smart action when off duty, in stopping, searching and arresting a man subsequently convicted of being in possession of stolen property.

Police School.—
Members who fail to pass the present examinations will be required to attend Classes. These will be taken by Platoon Inspectors who are hereby warned to prepare themselves accordingly. Dates of Classes will be announced.

Adjutant.
Mr. T. F. Hoogh, A.S.P. (R.), is granted three months' leave from date.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS OFFICE,
Hongkong 25th June, 1918.
PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 NOON, on MONDAY the 1st July, 1918.

Licensed Warehouse cannot be opened on that day.

(Sd.) D. W. TRATMAN,
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OWING TO REPAIRS to MACHINERY the TRAM SERVICE will be SUSPENDED on SUNDAY 30th June after the 8 P.M. car until 7 A.M. on MONDAY 1st July.

In the event of passengers by the 6.54 P.M. train from Sheung Shui arriving too late to catch the 8 P.M. Car an extra car will run at 8.10 P.M.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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	*Kawachi Maru T. 12,500	FRI. 19th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT. 20th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,200	12th July.
KIYO MARU	15,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
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"NANKING" "CHINA"
August 7th. August 31st.

AN UNSUBSIDIZED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	27th June at 4 p.m.
WUHAIRWEI & TIENTSIN Kueichow	Yingchow	27th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	29th June at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	30th June at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	2nd July at 3 p.m.

* (passengers only)

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong June 26, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiuwong	Kobe	29th June	2nd July	Macassar
Tjimanoeck	Amoy	4th July	8th July	Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haikong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 28th June at 1 p.m.
Haikong	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 2nd July at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaise Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 28th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat. 29th June at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sat. 29th June at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Sun. 30th June at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues. 2nd July at noon.
MANILA	Yuenang	Fri. 5th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war but presents a monthly service maintained with Calcutta by the "KWAISANG" and "VITIN" sailing on 1st and 15th of each month. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The "VAN WAGEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at follow when Indonesian offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadiat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Swatow and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

A Commemoration Flag.

Writing to the "Times," a correspondent suggests that by way of commemorating the deeds of officers and men of the mercantile service an addition be made to the Red Ensign: "Let the flag of the merchant service be henceforth charged with a white cross as the Naval Ensign is with a red one." It would be a signal mark of the country's gratitude and would speak to generations yet unborn.

Chefoo's Shipping.

At Chefoo, during the quarter ended in December 1917 the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared was 673 vessels of 594,154 tons, which shows, on comparison with the same quarter in 1916, a decrease of 121 vessels and 129,602 tons. The percentages of the various flags were as follows: 44.5 per cent. British; 22.1 per cent. Japanese; 29 per cent. Chinese; 3.4 per cent. Russian; 0.8 per cent. Chinese; 3.4 per cent. Russian; 0.8 per cent. Dutch; and 0.2 per cent. American.

Shipping Regulation.

Penang, June 6.—At the Chamber of Commerce shipping regulation meeting, Mr. Low proposed the resolution as published. Mr. Watson seconded. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Mitchell and seconded by Mr. Thorne: "That this Chamber is of opinion that the general regulation of local British shipping is advisable provided that a fair, reasonable percentage of owners' profit be allowed for upkeep and depreciation of the tonnage affected." This amendment was carried, only the proposer and seconder voting for the original resolution.

An Enterprising Company.

The Robert Dollar Steamship Co. has purchased 79 mow of land at Pootong, on the south side of Pailien Creek, and plans have been made to erect a number of wharves and godowns along the water front. The main wharf will be for accommodation of trans-Pacific boats and will measure 500 feet in length. At low tide the depth of water alongside will be 23 feet. In addition a smaller wharf jetty will be constructed which will be for the use of smaller vessels and its length will be 350 feet. A two story reinforced concrete godown capable of holding 10,000 long tons will furnish storage for cargo, as well as for the godown offices and the quarters for both the foreign and Chinese staffs will be constructed. "Shanghai Times."

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. L. McLaren, second officer, Haikong, has resigned. Mr. W. G. Erwin has been appointed second officer, Haikong; Mr. J. H. van den Berg has been appointed master, Asia; Mr. B. B. Gronquist has been appointed chief officer, Asia; Mr. I. J. Loebus has been appointed chief officer, Nankai; Mr. E. James, chief officer, Nankai, has resigned; Mr. C. A. Mutton, has been appointed chief officer, Suian; Mr. F. Witlam, chief officer, Suian, has gone chief officer, Suifu; Mr. T. J. Masters, acting chief officer, Suifu, has resigned; Mr. P. P. Engelbrecht has been appointed chief engineer, Teomachus; Mr. K. Arnesen has been appointed chief engineer, Asia; Mr. A. Chalmers has been appointed chief engineer, Taikoo. "Shipping and Engineering."

Confucius Channel.—S. E.

Entrance.

Notice is given that the following buoys have been moved to mark the new direction of the channel at the south-eastern entrance to the Confucius Channel, Yamtze River:—The South-east Split Buoy has been moved and is now moored in about 34 feet of water on the southern side of the south-eastern entrance to the Confucius Channel. From the buoy, south-west Passon bears N. 10° W., distant 7.04 miles. The characteristics of the buoy remain unchanged; The Dove's Nest Lower Buoy has been moved and is now moored in about 30 feet of water on the south-eastern extremity of the Actoon Shoals, its characteristics remaining unchanged. From the buoy, south-west Beacon bears north, distant 4.7 miles; The Dove's Nest Upper Buoy has been moved and is now moored in about 47 feet of water on the southern edge of the Actoon Shoals, its characteristics remaining unchanged. From the buoy, South-west Beacon bears N. 31° E., distant 8.55 miles. All bearings given are magnetic, and depths are those of low water of spring tides.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

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or to BEISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	10,000	30th June, 1918.
Yondel	8,000	14th July.
Groen	10,000	28th July.
Oranje	8,000	9th Aug.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

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Agents.

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

NOTICE.



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YAMAGUCHI, OMI, KURE, KOBE,

OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,

YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,

MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS-

TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIRIN,

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No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Tongmoychun, Kaungwo Hotel,
from Shanghai.

Tewehinchoon, Wanlyechan,
from Amoy.

Mr. Hwangyachung, c/o Mr.
Hokarin, Godown Tazmodi

Boroh, from Shanghai.

Mr. Hwangyachung, c/o Mr.
Hokarin, Mode Godown Nuan-

tal Street, from Shanghai.

Keithinglong, from Shanghai.

Heacock, c/o Hongkong Hotel,
from Kobe.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S HEAVY DEFEAT.

A Severe Blow at an Awkward Moment.

Paris, June 24.
The general opinion is that the Austrians have received
one of the most severe blows of the war and that at a time
when the internal situation is menacing.

Glorious News.

London, June 24.
Italy's victory is hailed as glorious news, which will be
universally felt as of great moment in the war. The an-
nouncement of General Diaz that the enemy is retreating
in disorder is regarded as of the utmost military significance,
but experts warn against the assumption that all the danger
is averted on the Italian Front, as the ability of the Italians
to take the offensive must depend on the magnitude of the
Austrian disorder. Nevertheless it is conceded that the
victories of Asiago and the Piave influence the balance in
favour of the Entente on all fronts, if only by discrediting
the legend of German invincibility, while the effect of the
splendid victory upon the Italian temperament may evoke
a national spirit that may prove irresistible. It is difficult
to determine the causes of the dramatic collapse of an
offensive planned on such a grandiose scale, and backed by
such enormous resources.

The warmest tribute is paid to the astonishing recovery
of moral which has resulted from the avenging of Caporetto;
but it is felt that the undoubted skill, rapidity and valour
of the Italians is not enough to explain the Austrian decision
to retreat. The internal unrest in the Dual Monarchy prob-
ably affected the troops, though no proof of that is found in
the desperate bravery with which the Austrians fought. But
news leaking out of Austro-Hungary shows that conditions
are bad enough to influence a decision of the High Com-
mand that will cause a gnashing of teeth in Berlin. The
newspapers of London seize the occasion to emphasize the
necessity for the Allies not concluding a separate peace with
the Hapsburgs, but taking a firm unequivocal stand on the
side of the Austro-Hungarian Slavs. The "Daily Chronicle"
calls on Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau to go boldly
beyond the obscure formula of the Versailles Conference
therein and sound out clearly to all the oppressed Haps-
burg peoples a note of insurance and resurrection.

Montello Entirely Retaken.

London, June 24.
An Italian semi-official message states: Our pursuit at
certain points reached the left bank of the Piave. The
Austrians abandoned very considerable quantities of war
material. The prisoners are not yet counted.
Continued pressure on Sunday from Montello to the sea
obliged the enemy to retire in disorder and he has already
been thrown back at almost all points to the left bank of
the Piave. Montello was entirely retaken and along the
Piave considerable bodies of Italians have in large sectors
fought their way to the old line on the right bank. Infantry
and cavalry detachments reconquered several positions on
the left bank at Caposile. Numerous bombing squadrons
elsewhere were also thrown across the river.

LOYAL LABOURERS.

London, June 24.
The manifesto of the Labour Ministers dwells upon the
unprecedented influence of labour in the councils of the Nation
and says that their position, however, is reinforced inas-
much by the incessant signing on the part of anti-national
reactionists. It explains that they sometimes have had to
vote in opposition to their inclination because that is a con-
dition of the Coalition Government. Nevertheless they had
passed in three years measures of democratic reform greater
than at any time in the history of the country. It appeals to
everybody in Labour ranks to do nothing which will tend to
destroy national unity during war time because upon the
people of Great Britain largely depends the future freedom
of the world.

The manifesto of the Labour Ministers is significant be-
cause it is issued on the eve of the Labour Conference at
which the pacifist group submit a motion asking the Con-
ference to break the political truce. The adoption of the
motion would make the position of the Labour Ministers
impossible because they must then either leave the Govern-
ment or refuse to obey the mandate of their party. Moreover
Messrs. Hodge, Barnes and Roberts are threatened with
unofficial Labour opposition for their seats.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

Amsterdam, June 24.
Budapest newspapers, talking of the Hungarian Cabinet
crisis, mention Count Tisza as the probable successor to
Dr. Wokierle. In Vienna it is believed the Emperor will
refuse to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, which will
remain unchanged, except probably the Polish Minister von
Twardowski resigns; but the positions of the Ministers of
Commerce and Agriculture are doubtful, both favouring the
convocation of the Reichsrath.
The Emperor in an autograph letter to von Seidler
refuses to accept his resignation for the present and in-
structs him to continue the direction of affairs awaiting the
return of the Emperor to Vienna from the Front on Sunday.

OPPOSITION FOR TURKEY.

Moscow, June 24.
Georgia has decided to continue the war against Turkey.
The Armenians have defeated the Turks and are driving
them towards the frontier. The Germans are guarding the
Trans-Caucasian railway.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

London, June 24.
Brigadier General Seely has been appointed a member
of the Council for the new warfare group of the Ministry of
Munitions, incorporating the trench warfare and munitions
inventions departments.

M. BRANTING IN LONDON.

London, June 24.
The Swedish Socialist M. Branting has arrived in London.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 24.
The silver market is steady.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin	Kuichow	B. & S.	27, June
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	27, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	28, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	D. L. Co.	28, June
Shanghai	Wingwang	J. M. Co.	29, June
Shanghai	Vingchow	B. & S.	29, June
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	29, June
Tientsin	Shipsing	J. M. Co.	30, June
Swatow and Bangkok	Luchow	B. & S.	30, June
Mya sar	Tji-li-wang	J. C. J. L.	2, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	2, July
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	2, July
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	2, July
Manila	Yunsang	J. M. Co.	5, July
Batavia	Tjumanok	J. C. J. L.	8, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	20, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

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Almond Mr. & Mrs.	Legg Mr. & Mrs.	Edmond Mr. & Mrs.	W. & A. Wood

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Austin Capt. D. C.	Moore Mr. & Mrs.	Edmond Mr. & Mrs.	W. & A. Wood
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Anstett Mr. & Mrs.	Hennessy Mr. & Mrs.	Edmond Mr. & Mrs.	W. & A. Wood
Anstett Mr. & Mrs.	Hennessy Mr. & Mrs.	Edmond Mr. & Mrs.	W. & A. Wood
Anstett Mr. & Mrs.	Hennessy Mr. & Mrs.	Edmond Mr. & Mrs.	W. & A. Wood
Anstett Mr. & Mrs.	Hennessy Mr. & Mrs.	Edmond Mr. & Mrs.	W. & A. Wood
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CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"KANAGAWA MARU."

having arrived. Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godowns at
Kowloon, where each consignment
will be sorted out mark by
mark and delivery can be ob-
tained as soon as the Goods are
landed.
Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON,
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 30th
June, 1918, will be subject to
rent.

Damaged packages must be
left in the Godowns for examina-
tion by the Consignees and the
Co's representatives at an ap-
pointed hour on Tuesday & Fri-
day. All claims must be pre-
sented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be re-
cognised. No claims will be
admitted after the goods have
left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1918.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"MISHIMA MARU."

having arrived. Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godowns at
Kowloon, where each consignment
will be sorted out mark by mark and
delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 29th
June, 1918, will be subject
to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees and the Co's
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1918.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Cables Used All: A.B.C. 3TH ED. Edition, Engineering, First and Second Editions, Western Union and Watkins.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	BREADTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	TYPE OF DOCK OR SLIP
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Concrete
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Concrete
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Concrete
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Concrete
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Concrete
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Concrete
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Concrete
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Concrete
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Concrete
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	Concrete

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

S. H. BEE, R.A. CHINA, Eastern Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Prominent Bolshevik Murdered.

London, June 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the prominent Bolshevik leader M. Volodarsky, Commissioner of Press Affairs, has been shot dead in the open street.

Who Next?

Later.
The murder of M. Volodarsky is regarded as significant, and the question is being asked as to who will be the next. M. Trotsky and M. Lenin are always surrounded by guards and it is reported that they frequently use disguises.

Paper Money.

London, June 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow states that it is estimated that forty-three milliard roubles in paper money are circulating in Russia.

Germany Ignores a Protest.

London, June 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, writing on the 7th instant, says that, replying to M. Tshibcherin's Note protesting against the activity of German submarines in the White Sea, Germany declines to guarantee immunity to Russian shipping there.

The Siberian Situation.

London, June 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Harbin says that a representative meeting of prominent residents telegraphed to the Allied Ministers in Peking, urging the necessity of Allied armed assistance in Siberia.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Colonel Lynch to Assist Recruiting.

London, June 24.
It has been officially announced in the House of Commons that Mr. Arthur Lynch, M.P., has accepted a commission as Colonel and is proceeding to Ireland immediately to assist in recruiting.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

Some of the Questions Discussed.

London, June 24.
The Colonial Office has issued a summary of the proceedings of the Imperial War Conference held between June 12 and 19 under the chairmanship of Mr. Walter Long. Those present included the Secretary for India. Emphasis was laid on the resourcefulness of the British Navy, securing the safe and unhindered attendance of representatives from all parts of the world. Representatives deliberating on the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission dwell on the need for all possible pressure on Turkey for the safeguarding of the graves in Gallipoli. It was decided to ask the Commission to give a common form of memorial for all ranks. A resolution was carried favouring the cost of carrying out the Commission's decisions being borne by the respective Governments of the Empire proportionately to the numbers of their dead. The cost is estimated to average ten pounds sterling per officer or man buried, but it is estimated that the cost of memorials to those graves not mentioned will be considerably less proportionately. The Conference initiated a discussion on the question of the establishment of a central authority in the United Kingdom to supervise the emigration of men from the Services after the war, and also various phases of Imperial economic policy after the war were deliberated upon.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.

London, June 24.
It is officially announced that Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar in succession to Sir Herbert Miles, who is shortly vacating the office.

A REICHSTAG SENSATION.

Doubt Whether War will End Next Year.

London, June 25.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Herr von Kuehlmann, reviewing in the Reichstag the military situation, created a sensation by expressing doubts that the war would end even in 1919.

AMMUNITION SEIZURES IN DUBLIN.

London, June 24.
A message from Dublin says that the Police closed the approaches to Smithfield Corn Market in Dublin last night and seized 122 sacks containing altogether ten tons of ammunition believed to have formed part of a cargo of arms landed on the northern coast some time ago. The remainder of the cargo is believed to have been distributed in various centres.

THE BESSARABIAN HARVEST.

London, June 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Bessarabian Minister of the Rumanian Cabinet announces that owing to drought the Bessarabian harvest is extremely bad.

ANOTHER JAPANESE CONCESSION.

London, June 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai says that an agreement is practically concluded under which Japan will acquire control of the output of an immensely valuable iron mine near Nanking.

Tennis Items.

The following from a New York paper regarding the two American tennis players who visited Hongkong last year will be read with interest:—“Lieut. George M. Church, famous as the Princeton captain who conquered Williams for the national intercollegiate tennis title in 1914, and No. 3, has been doing great service as an instructor in aviation in one of the Western flying schools. He was severely injured some time ago, but has recovered and returned to duty.” Harold A. Throckmorton plainly shows that he passed the pinnacle of his form last year.

NO APPETITE THIS WEATHER?

Then you need the aid of

PINKETTES

the little laxatives which accelerate digestion, gently stimulate the liver, dispel constiveness, biliousness, sick headaches.

Of all chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 93 South Street, New York.

FORMERLY OF HONGKONG.

Gunner F. T. Marques Suffering from Wounds.

Mr. M. J. Marques, of 8, Barrow Terrace, Kowloon, has received a cable from the War Office stating:—“Regret inform you 236052 Gunner F. T. Marques, B.F.A., seriously ill, 1st Australian General Hospital, France; shell wound foot.”

Mr. F. T. Marques is the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Marques. He left Hongkong on May 6th, 1917. Prior to his departure he was employed in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock as an apprentice of engineering.

“PIGEONS.”

A Visit to Message-Carriers at the Front.

A chaplain with the B.E.F. in France writes:—

“I think it was on . . . that I paid a visit to one of the pigeon lofts in our area. The pigeons are part of my flock. They live—some 60 of them—in a London motor-omnibus from Piccadilly. The outside top part of the omnibus is roofed in to form a cage, while the men occupy the inside—or, rather, three quarters of the inside, because the front part of the inside is also part of the cage, which is entered by a door from the men's room, and also by a door at the top of the back staircase.”

“There is an opening in the front of the cage, cleverly arranged, so that the birds can enter when they return from their flights, but cannot fly out when they are inside. A board is deftly poised just inside the opening, so that when a bird steps on it an electric bell rings inside the omnibus to tell the man that a pigeon has come home. Two arrived while I was there; they had come from the trenches five miles away in 12 minutes. The pigeons are taken out in baskets to the trenches, to bring messages back in case the wire communications should be cut by the enemy's fire. If not wanted for this purpose, they are sent flying back after 24 hours with some message just for practice. Each pigeon has a ring put on its leg when quite young, and is known by the number on the ring.”

As soon as the bird arrives at the loft, a man creeps into the cage, catches it, reads the message, writes it down in duplicate, and sends an orderly at once with a copy to the signal officer, whence it is sent forth like an ordinary telegram to wherever it ought to go. Birds are always sent in couples, each with the same message, in case one should be shot by the enemy. Two males—or two females—are sent together, never a male and a female, lest they loiter by the way, or tempt Adam to wander from the path of duty!

Truly, they were a beautiful set of birds which I saw—quite a sight to behold, in such perfect condition, and with all the marks of high breeding. Their dignified bearing seemed to show that they realised the importance of their work! It is a wonderful instinct which makes these birds fly back to their homes as soon as possible. The man gets devoted to them, and make them love their close and comfortable homes, where they are well fed and cared for in every way. Ah! how many of “us” would love to fly back to our warm, comfortable homes and be at rest with those who care for us! The crew of the loft consists of a chauffeur to drive the motor, an expert pigeon trainer, who also acts as cook, and an orderly to run with the messages. I had dinner with the men—they providing the meat and I the sweets. I wonder if that omnibus will ever run through Piccadilly again!

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. to-day:—“Cyclone or typhoon E. of southern Luzon, direction unknown.”

THE PERFECT AIRMAN.

24. Good Eyesight, Abstainer.

That perfect vision is the first essential of the perfect airman was agreed by medical men and airmen who discussed the subject at the Medical Society of London, Chancery Street, Cavendish Square, W.

Surgeon Graeme Anderson, R.N., who has been examining airmen since the first year of the war, said that he once made an experiment by going up as a passenger blindfolded and with his ears plugged. He wanted to find out if he could tell the movements of the machine without seeing or hearing. After a while they seemed to be going up and up, on the almost even keel, but as a matter of fact they were descending with the left wing down.

Surgeon Anderson contended that while only men almost perfect from the physical point of view should fly, even those accepted should be graded for flying at different heights and for different duties.

“Thus men who suffer from chilblains should be passed only for low flying,” he said, “because chilblains are an indication that they are not medically fitted to rise to great altitudes.” He deprecated the taking of alcohol by pilots. “The action of a little alcohol is intensified greatly by flying,” he added, “and while I have known men do some amazing ‘stunts’ under its influence it always beats them in the end. A man of this kind retained on one of his worst days a power of reasoning which, in spite of sleepiness, made him decide not to attempt any ‘stunts.’ So he set off for home—30 miles away. Over his aerodrome he performed almost unheard-of antics. Ultimately he ‘crashed’ and when he recovered consciousness he said that until the last moment he could remember he had ‘stuck to his resolve not to do ‘stunts.’ The perfect age for flying is 24.”

EIGHT HOURS IN GAS MASKS.

London Officer's Experience in Record Bombardment.

Writing home, a wounded officer of one of the London regiments sends “a few details” of what some of the Londoners did during the great battle which began on March 21. The particulars relate to the first three mornings and two nights.

“Thursday morning (the 21st) was the heaviest gas bombardment of the war,” he says. “It was a terrible time. We were awakened in our dug-out at 4.40 a.m. by terrific shelling, and we ‘stood to’ practically the whole day, and wore our respirators for seven or eight hours. In the evening we carried out a retirement under orders.”

“During the night we carried out another retirement under orders. We blocked all communication trenches in front of our position with barbed wire, and left a certain number of men behind to form a rearguard. After quitting this position we arrived in front of—, which the Germans had already occupied, and took up a position in a trench. “When daylight came we amused ourselves by looting evacuated dug-outs. We found a certain amount of outlery, cups and saucers, and prepared an excellent breakfast in the open trench, a sandbag performing the office of tablecloth. There was not the slightest amount of cover, even from the elements, for anyone, but as the sun was shining it was unnecessary.”

“The pleasant side ended, we found ourselves later under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, and some of us were being bombed. I was wounded going over the open.”

Promoted Major.

Captain Hayes Kroner, 15th Infantry, U.S. Army, Tientsin, has been promoted Major, and ordered to proceed at once to the United States.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT VANCOUVER.

Heavy Destruction in a Shipyard.

Canadian papers to hand give long accounts of a conflagration that occurred in the early hours of May 15, at the Coughlan shipyard at False Creek, Vancouver, as the result of which the eastern half of the shipyard was destroyed. An explosion of an acetylene tank started the conflagration.

The fire resulted in the death of a fireman named Cameron, the loss of the steamer War Chariot, serious damage to the War Chariot, the obliteration of No. 4 building ways, of the fitting-out wharf, the boiler shop and the drawing office, and the halting of work on the big programme of steel shipbuilding in British Columbia. The biggest single industry in Vancouver, employing over 2,000 men, ships sorely needed for the prosecution of the war will be held back for many months. The damage is estimated at from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000—probably nearer the latter figure. The loss is much greater than that of any other single conflagration in the history of Vancouver or of Western Canada.

An explosion in the acetylene tank in the boiler shop is said to be responsible for the disaster, and the twenty men who happened to be working the “graveyard shift” in that department had a narrow escape. As it was, Fireman William J. Cameron, of No. 12 Hall, was caught when the building collapsed and was instantly killed. His mangled remains were recovered. Officials of the Coughlan shipyard announce that they have been authorised to at once proceed with the reconstruction of the yards and with the work of reconditioning the damaged vessels. The fire spread with great rapidity. From the boiler shop the flames soon went to the fitting-out wharf where the steamers Alaska and War Camp were moored. Then the woodwork of the covered-in No. 4 ways caught fire and the flames were soon darting up the trellis-like structure. On this ship was the War Chariot, which was about 75 per cent. plated. She was soon surrounded by flames and in about half an hour the overhead cranes had fallen from the roof of the ways, crashed into this hull and the War Chariot went through the ship. She is next thing to a total loss. On No. 3 ways the hull of the War Chariot, which has been ready to launch for two weeks but which was waiting for engine parts, loomed through the smoke and glare. Stronous efforts were made to save her. The blazing timber alongside soon heated her plates red hot and her port side is twisted and hundreds of plates will have to be removed and either faired or replaced. After a valiant fight the firemen stopped the fire before she suffered the same fate as her sister ship, Capt. Craven, representing Chambers and Co., of Liverpool, says that the main turbine engines for that vessel, worth \$50,000, have been destroyed. The total loss is conservatively estimated at \$2,000,000. The equipment saved includes the moulding loft, the rolls, the punch shop, the blacksmith shop, the plate shop, and No. 1 and 2 building slips nearest Coughlan bridge. On these slips are the keels of hulls five and six, but these vessels have not reached an advanced stage and after the debris has been cleared away and the plant reorganised it will be possible to go ahead with construction.

Mr. B. E. Clegg.

News has been received from home that Mr. Ernest Frank Clegg, son of Mr. W. J. Clegg, H. M. Consul at Newchwang, and Mrs. Clegg, has just joined the Royal Air Force as cadet, at Hastings, after being medically declared “fit for pilot.” Young Mr. Clegg was born at Shanghai in February, 1900. He was educated at Felstead and was the winner of the Sports Cup and other prizes, being the best all-round athlete in the school.

EUROPE'S WAR DEBTS.

New Problems Arising from Recent Developments.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes from Paris under date of April 21 as follows:—

The anxieties of battle cannot prevent financiers preoccupying themselves with the situation they will have to face later, no matter how the battle ends. French finance at home perseveres in the safe way taken at the beginning of the war. Official statements of the financial relations of France with her Allies are also satisfactory. The prospects of international finance resulting from the present conditions of belligerents and neutrals, and of Russia which is non-descript are more dubious.

This is not merely because the final situation must depend on the relative completeness of victory. Former Vice-Chancellor Helfferich, whose part in the war government of Germany has been chiefly financial, has just confessed in a speech at Stuttgart on April 6: “The re-establishment of the situation which we had made for ourselves in the world, politically and economically, before the war is a vital question for Germany.”

“If we do not completely re-establish our economic situation in the world, we shall have lost the war and be lost ourselves.” A first and chief difficulty of the situation concerns the probabilities and modes of payment of the debts owed to France by countries which this war has disorganised. Russia is the example most discussed at present. The Russian Government and Russian industries, before the war, had borrowed in France, that is, had issued bonds in which Frenchmen invested their savings, to the amount of more than 20,000,000,000 francs, or 4,000,000,000 dollars. More than half of this sum was made up of bonds of the Russian Imperial Government. For the present, the French Government is paying as they fall due the interest on such bonds to their French holders. The bonds are far from being written off to profit and loss, and there is a small market for them in France, with a certain movement of speculation. Measures have even had to be taken against Germans passing on to the French market, through Switzerland and other countries, the Russian bonds they have plundered in the parts of France invaded by German troops.

No Frenchman admits for one moment that any Government, whatever it be, that takes the place of the Imperial regime in what was Russia will be allowed to repudiate the national debt. The breaking up of Russia into three or four separate states, or the absorption of whole parts of Russia by Germany, will not be allowed to work any change in such obligations. At most, the peace settlement will have to be complicated by the redistribution of the charges of the one national debt among the separated fragments of the former nation. I have often explained the peculiar guarantee of Turkey's loans, whose issue is secured by veritable mortgages of definite velayet revenues. What is left of the Turkish Government, in this year's budget, acknowledges this guaranteed national debt. This is significant, even if it is taken only as a clever and supreme manoeuvre to extort from the Entente Powers, some continued recognition of the national existence. Bulgaria will not be allowed to repudiate her debt, if only for the reason that it has so many German holders. It should be noted that, since the war, no particular financial question has arisen concerning Bulgaria. For Serbia and Rumania, the survival of national obligations will also be a necessary matter of peace settlements and these will depend on the efficiency of President Wilson's Society of Nations.

All through the years of peace, France had a running diplomatic conflict with Austria to secure the rights of French holders of the State guaranteed South Austrian railways or Lombardy. Sooner or later, the amount will have to be made known of the Austrian Treasury obligations which, for years before the war,

ANTI-SUBMARINE DEVICES.

An Undersea Wall.

To protect the high seas against German submarines, a Scotch engineer, writes the Popular Mechanics, comes forward with a daring proposal that is interesting if for no other reason than its sheer stupendousness.

He presents plans for the construction of an enormous underwater wall that would extend from the Friesian Islands to a point off the coast of Soltau, 80 miles distant, and pass well to the westward of Heligoland. Such a structure would block the exits from Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, and neighbouring bases, and prevent naval vessels of all kinds from reaching the ship lanes in the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean.

Because the North Sea is comparatively shallow along the line of the proposed barrier, the plan is possible feasible so far as its engineering aspects are concerned. The wall would be built of reinforced concrete in about a thousand large-like sections which would be towed to the proper positions, filled with stone, and sunk end to end. These segments would vary in some of their dimensions so as to meet the conditions presented, but for the purpose of description they would be about 400 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, and 100 ft., or less, in depth. The top of the wall thus formed would be some 10 or 12 ft. below the surface of the water. This, in addition to minimising the effect of heavy waves during severe storms, would conceal the barrier sufficiently to hamper the enemy in his attempts to break through it.

Because of the sandy character of the bed of the North Sea, and the strong tidal movements, the units would need to be firmly anchored against lateral displacement. This, the engineer would accomplish by providing long, deep cleats, on the bottom of each unit, which would settle into the sand and stabilise the structure.

Great obstacles would have to be overcome in carrying out such an elaborate scheme in the face of war conditions. To the allied navies would fall the task of protecting the work during its construction and afterward. It is obvious that the wall would require constant patrolling and that occasionally it would demand repairs, but, if properly defended, it would, the inventor believes, prove impregnable. The cost of construction would be heavy, but perhaps not prohibitive, providing the desired results were accomplished. The plan has been submitted to the British Admiralty for consideration.

were hawked over all Europe (and doubtless in America) by successive Governments acting irresponsibly and without publicity. The uncertain figure of this floating debt, and the known figure of Government loans properly issued, with the impending since the war of Austria's gold reserve by the German Imperial Bank—and the unknown future of the Austrian part of the Dual Empire—are the real factors in the present heavy depreciation of Austrian exchange. It is inevitable that the peace settlement should include a redistribution of the Austrian debt in case the present Austrian territory loses its political unity partially or wholly. Germany must also be obliged to acknowledge her responsibility in Austrian finance unless her victory is so complete that her cornering of Austria's gold and Austria's own repudiation of debt have to be accepted by the Allies as accomplished facts without redress.

This is enough to show that Russian repudiation of foreign debts will not come up alone in peace negotiations. All these financial problems of what was national indebtedness before the war have become, by force of war, international, that is, capable of international settlement exclusively, no matter what the issue of the war may be. Financially, Austria is in the same boat as Russia, and Hungary and Germany are drawn in by implication.

41

Golofina

CIGARS

are always fresh
because an ever
constant demand
created by their
quality insures
a quick turnover
of stock

sold
in
Two sizes
Perfectos
&
Bouquets

STOCKED BY ALL

LEADING TOBACCONISTS

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

By Order of the Mortgagees.
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has
received instructions to
sell by Public Auction

ON
FRIDAY

the 28th day of June, 1918, at
3 P.M. at his Sales Room, Duddell
Street, Victoria, Hongkong.
The following Leasehold prop-
erty situate at Victoria Hong-
kong viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of
ground situate at Victoria, afore-
said and known and registered in
the 1 and Office as the Remaining
Portion of Section A of Inland
Lot No. 905 and The Remaining
Portion of Inland Lot No. 905
together with all the messuages
or buildings erected thereon res-
pectively. Term 999 years.
Estimated Area 20,000 and 30,000
Square Feet respectively. Pro-
portions of Annual Crown rent
\$24.29 and \$39.43 respectively.
For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to:—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES
AND MASTER,
Princes Building,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
SATURDAY, the 29th June,
1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Room, Duddell
Street,
5 Cases Gold and Silver
Watches.
3 Cases Metal Watches.
15 Gold Thread.
7 Silver Thread.
all more or less damaged by
sea-water.
On view from Friday the
28th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquid-
ator of Messrs. Blackhead &
Company, F. H. Hohnke, F. J.
Schwarzkopf, E. H. Thiel and J.
E. Danielson in pursuance of an
Order of the Hongkong Govern-
ment to sell by Public Auction
at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON
TUESDAY

the 13th day of August 1918,
at his Auction Rooms, in
Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY
situate and being Shaukiwan
Marine Lot No. 1 and known
as Blackhead's Soap Works.

The Property has an area of
95,800 square feet or thereabouts
and consists of level ground with
a sea wall in good condition on
the water front. On the property
stands a Soap Factory and build-
ings in connection therewith
comprising two Godowns, one
with coolie quarters over, a
Manager's House, a Boiler and
Machine house an Iron Shed,
and a Tank.

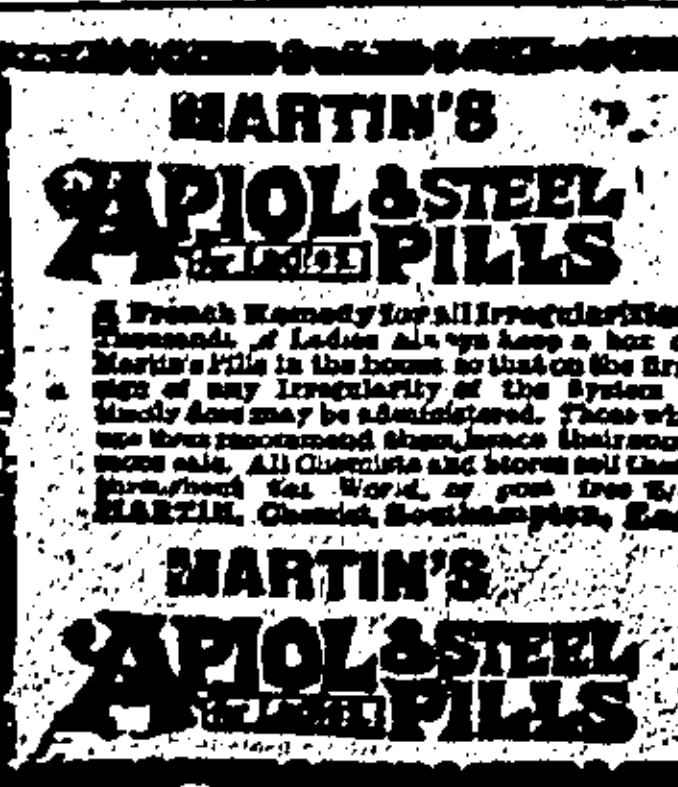
The property is held for the
residue of a term of 999 years
from August 1899. The Crown
Rent is \$440 per annum.
Particulars and Conditions of
Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARTON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
undiluted.
Present price—
"WHITE ROSE."
\$6.05 per case ex store.
"COMET."
\$5.85 per case ex store.
OHING CHEONG
168 Des Voeux Road Central,
3 blocks West of Cent. Market.
KWONG YUEN.
19 Des Voeux Road, West.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 221 & 118.

POST OFFICE.

Found in the Public Hall of the G.P.O.
one pair of Damascus tangles and one
lady's umbrella. Owners should apply
for return of same to inquiry office G.P.O.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammara in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign rice, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for
Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless noted under the
British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is
fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration
of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mail's close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three General deliveries daily from the
District Post Offices except on Sunday
and Holidays, when there will be one
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and
5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st
April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will
collect a demurrage charge from the
addresses or persons in which Customs
duties or inland taxes are imposed in
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post
Office within 20 days from the date of
the notice of their arrival to be sent to
the addressee.

The importation into the Common-
wealth of Australia of tea, other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.

The Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The
Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil
Postal Agencies at Abu, Bikaner, Amara,
Bagdad, Berra, Berra City, Fao, Kut,
Nasiriyah, Qasr Salah, Suk-ah-Shaykh
and Zibair in Mesopotamia is suspended
and that piece-goods, haberdashery and
similar articles, except those intended
for the personal use of the addressee and
not for sale, cannot be sent to these
offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Moham-
mehar by the letter post, and that such
articles if received will not be delivered
and will be liable to confiscation."

The Parcel Post Service to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Berra, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard and Halphong—27th June,
9 a.m.

Swatow—27th June, 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—27th June,
3 p.m.

Wenhaiwei and Tientsin—27th June,
3 p.m.

Fort Bayard—27th June, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 28th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—28th June,
9 a.m.

Philippine Islands—28th June, 2 p.m.

Halphong—28th June, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 29th June.

Straits and Bangkok—29th June, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—29th June,
2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—29th June,
3 p.m.

Tientsin—29th June, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 30th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung
—30th June, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 1st July.

Shanghai and North China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Yokohama, Canada,
United States, Central and
South America and Europe
via San Francisco—1st July,
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters
11.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, 2nd July.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung
—2nd July, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—2nd July,
1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—2nd July,
2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden,
Egypt and Europe via Suez—
10th July. Registration 9.45
a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 25th, 12h, 14m.—No returns from
Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has
increased moderately over H. China, and
decreased moderately over the Philip-
pines; other changes are slight. The
northern depression has probably moved
eastwards, and the southern depression
remains over Tongking. A typhoon is
indicated to the east of Luzon; its direc-
tion of motion is at present unknown.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inches.
Total since January 1st 37.03 inches
against an average of 36.83 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Book.	S. to E. or variable winds, moderate to light; fair.
Formosa Channel.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Registrar.
June 25, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a	29.63	72	69	ww	4	0
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Kyushu							
Osaka							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Whaiwei	6a	29.63	72	69	ww	4	0
Shanghai		29.63	73	100	se	1	of
Shanghai		29.70	75	92	sw	4	r
Shanghai		29.71	83	87	0	b	
Shanghai		29.67	89	92	w	2	b
Amoy							
Swatow	5a	29.71	77	95	0	b	
Taijoh		29.72	73		0	b	
Taiwan		29.72	77		0	2	b
Koshan		29.73	75		0	b	
P'ooten		29.71	77		sw	2	b
Canton	5a	29.71	73	95	se	1	c
Gap Book		29.70	78	93	0	c	
Macao		29.69	77	90	sw	4	0
Wuchow	5a						
Pakhoi							
Hobow							
Phu Lien	7a	29.63	81	91	sw	6	0
Tientsin		29.66	81		0	b	
O. St. J.		29.72	75		sw	2	0
Amoy	6	29.68	77	89	0	b	
Dagupan		29.68	77	94	0	1	0
Manila		29.66	77	94	0	0	
Legaspi		29.62	77	91	sw	2	0
Tacloban		29.62	77	89	w	4	r
Bohol		29.66	81	80	sw	4	0
Surigao		29.61	81	83	sw	6	0
Guam	430						
Laban	6	29.73	80	96	sw	2	b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, June 26, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in
inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-
tailed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p
passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	25.69	25.70	25.71
Temperature	83	78	85
Humidity	63	93	66
Wind Direction	S.W.	E.	S.W.
Force	3	1	2
Weather	0	c	0
State	005	000	000
Highest open air Temperature	83	78	85
Lowest	63	78	66

H.K. Observatory, June 26, 1918.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 24th June to 30th June.			
Time	High Water	Low Water	High Water
24th	25th	26th	27th
Mon.	11.15	11.15	11.15
Tue.	11.15	11.15	11.15
Wed.	11.15	11.15	11.15
Thur.	11.15	11.15	11.15
Fri.	11.15	11.15	11.15
Sat.	11.15	11.15	11.15
Sun.	11.15	11.15	11.15

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Week Ending Monday, July 1st.

MONDAY "JUDEX?" & "EMPIRE DAY
IN SHANGHAI"

TUESDAY "GLADYS HULETTE" in "THE LAST OF
THE CARNAYS"

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY "THE SEVEN PEARLS"
Episodes 5 & 6.

SUNDAY & MONDAY "JUDEX?" Episodes
2 & 3

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY
DRAWING OF WAR BONDS, 1918.

LIST OF WINNING NUMBERS.

Number 11,820—1st Prize \$176,250
54,624—2nd " 52,875
80,415—3rd " 35,250

Ticket Number	Amount of Prize	Ticket Number	Amount of Prize	Ticket Number	Amount of Prize
00367	\$ 100	27525	\$ 200	63601	\$ 200
01721	400	31590	700	63780	1,000
01730	7,500	36237	700	64269	10,000
01864	400	37115	7,500	65186	2,000
02483	700	39529	400	67017	100
04474	300	39562	160	68372	700
06350	300	40505	100	69493	100
07551	200	40739	2,000	70244	200
07574	200	40778	300	72303	400
08625	1,000	40941	5,000	72458	100
09546	1,000	41403	400	73536	100
09923	400	43870	200	74612	400
1158	300	43561	700	76010	200
11820	176,250	44079	25	76281	200
13270	100	45094	2,500	77280	400
13833	100	45489	1,000	78983	700
14925	1,000	46320	700	80415	35,250
15643	700	46540	400	85377	100
16159	2,000	49319	200	85755	300
17028	200	49462	100	88112	2,000
18450	700	49941	300	89536	300
18748	200	50250	700	89837	300
19375	5,000	54752	300	89866	200
19375	200	54824	52,875	89975	100
19605	10,000	55398	100	90767	200
20647	2,000	56970	100	91074	300
21125	200	58176	200	92076	200
22124	100	58806	400	92868	100
22825	300	60335	200	93938	300
23090	300	60404	100	93965	100
24132	400	61134	200	94800	400
24718	100	61494	1,000	95376	300
25593	2,500	62886	200	95558	100
26480	200	62764	400		
26752	100	63335	300		

Winning Tickets should be presented at the Hongkong &
Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, during business
hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on
the 23rd December, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the
value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Com-
mittee of St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium
of the Hongkong War Charities Fund Committee.

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